Title 33
Part V. Hazardous Waste and Hazardous Materials
Subpart 1. Department of Environmental Quality—Hazardous Waste

Chapter 1. General Provisions and Definitions

§105. Program Scope

These rules and regulations apply to owners and operators of all facilities that generate, transport, treat, store, or dispose of hazardous waste, except as specifically provided otherwise herein. The procedures of these regulations also apply to the denial of a permit for the active life of a hazardous waste management facility or TSD unit under LAC 33:V.706. Definitions appropriate to these rules and regulations, including *solid waste* and *hazardous waste*, appear in LAC 33:V.109. Those wastes which are excluded from regulation are found in this Section.

A. – D.1.o. …

p. ~~secondary~~ spent materials (~~i.e., sludges, by products, and spent materials~~ as defined in LAC 33:V.109) (other than hazardous wastes listed in LAC 33:V.Chapter 49) generated within the primary mineral processing industry from which minerals, acids, cyanide, water, or other values are recovered by mineral processing or by beneficiation, provided that:

i. the ~~secondary~~ spent material is legitimately recycled to recover minerals, acids, cyanide, water, or other values;

ii. the ~~secondary~~ spent material is not accumulated speculatively;

iii. except as provided in Clause D.1.p.iv of this Section, the ~~secondary~~ spent material is stored in tanks, containers, or buildings meeting the following minimum integrity standards: a building must be an engineered structure with a floor, walls, and a roof all of which are made of nonearthen materials providing structural support (except smelter buildings may have partially earthen floors provided the secondary material is stored on the nonearthen portion) and have a roof suitable for diverting rainwater away from the foundation; a tank must be freestanding, not be a surface impoundment (as defined in LAC 33:V.109), and be manufactured of a material suitable for containment of its contents; a container must be free standing and be manufactured of a material suitable for containment of its contents. If tanks or containers contain any particulate that may be subject to wind dispersal, the owner/operator must operate these units in a manner that controls fugitive dust. Tanks, containers, and buildings must be designed, constructed, and operated to prevent significant releases to the environment of these materials;

iv. the administrative authority may make a site-specific determination, after public review and comment, that only solid mineral processing ~~secondary~~ spent materials may be placed on pads, rather than in tanks, containers, or buildings. Solid mineral processing ~~secondary~~ spent materials do not contain any free liquid. The decision-maker must affirm that pads are designed, constructed, and operated to prevent significant releases of the ~~secondary~~ spent material into the environment. Pads must provide the same degree of containment afforded by the non-RCRA tanks, containers, and buildings eligible for exclusion;

(a). the decision-maker must also consider if storage on pads poses the potential for significant releases via groundwater, surface water, and air exposure pathways. Factors to be considered for assessing the groundwater, surface water, air exposure pathways are: the volume and physical and chemical properties of the ~~secondary~~ spent material, including its potential for migration off the pad; the potential for human or environmental exposure to hazardous constituents migrating from the pad via each exposure pathway; and the possibility and extent of harm to human and environmental receptors via each exposure pathway;

(b). pads must meet the following minimum standards: be designed of nonearthen material that is compatible with the chemical nature of the mineral processing ~~secondary~~ spent material; be capable of withstanding physical stresses associated with placement and removal; have run-on/runoff controls; be operated in a manner which controls fugitive dust; and have integrity assurance through inspections and maintenance programs;

(c). …

v. the owner or operator provides ~~a~~ notice to the Office of Environmental Services, Permits Division ~~identifying~~ providing the following information: the types of materials to be recycled; the type and location of the storage units and recycling processes; and the annual quantities expected to be placed in ~~non-~~land-based units. This notification must be updated when there is a change in the type of materials recycled or the location of the recycling process; and

vi. for purposes of Subparagraph D.2.h of this Section, mineral processing ~~secondary~~ spent materials must be the result of mineral processing and may not include any listed hazardous wastes. Listed hazardous wastes and characteristic hazardous wastes generated by non-mineral processing industries are not eligible for the conditional exclusion from the definition of solid waste;

D.1.q. – 2.p. …

i. the solid wastes disposed would meet one or more of the listing descriptions for Hazardous Waste Codes K169, K170, K171, ~~and~~ K172, K174, K175, K176, K177, and K178, if these wastes had been generated after the effective date of the listing ~~(February 8, 1999)~~;

ii. – iv. …

v. ~~after~~ as of February 13, 2001, the leachate or gas condensate ~~will~~ derived from K169-K172 is no longer ~~be~~ exempt if it is stored or managed in a surface impoundment prior to discharge. After November 21, 2003, leachate or gas condensate derived from K176, K177, and K178 will no longer be exempt if it is stored or managed in a surface impoundment prior to discharge. There is one exception: if the surface impoundment is used to temporarily store leachate or gas condensate in response to an emergency situation (e.g., shutdown of wastewater treatment system), provided the impoundment has a double liner, and provided the leachate or gas condensate is removed from the impoundment and continues to be managed in compliance with the conditions of ~~Paragraph 2 of this Subsection~~ this Clause after the emergency ends.

D.3. – O.2.c.vi. …

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 30:2180 et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Environmental Quality, Office of Solid and Hazardous Waste, Hazardous Waste Division, LR 10:200 (March 1984), amended LR 10:496 (July 1984), LR 11:1139 (December 1985), LR 12:319 (May 1986), LR 13:84 (February 1987), LR 13:433 (August 1987), LR 13:651 (November 1987), LR 14:790 (November 1988), LR 15:181 (March 1989), LR 16:47 (January 1990), LR 16:217 (March 1990), LR 16:220 (March 1990), LR 16:398 (May 1990), LR 16:614 (July 1990), LR 17:362 (April 1991), LR 17:368 (April 1991), LR 17:478 (May 1991), LR 17:883 (September 1991), LR 18:723 (July 1992), LR 18:1256 (November 1992), LR 18:1375 (December 1992), amended by the Office of the Secretary, LR 19:1022 (August 1993), amended by the Office of Solid and Hazardous Waste, Hazardous Waste Division, LR 20:1000 (September 1994), LR 21:266 (March 1995), LR 21:944 (September 1995), LR 22:813 (September 1996), LR 22:831 (September 1996), amended by the Office of the Secretary, LR 23:298 (March 1997), amended by the Office of Solid And Hazardous Waste, Hazardous Waste Division, LR 23:564 (May 1997), LR 23:567 (May 1997), LR 23:721 (June 1997), amended by the Office of Waste Services, Hazardous Waste Division, LR 23:952 (August 1997), LR 23:1511 (November 1997), LR 24:298 (February 1998), LR 24:655 (April 1998), LR 24:1093 (June 1998), LR 24:1687 (September 1998), LR 24:1759 (September 1998), LR 25:431(March 1999), amended by the Office of Environmental Assessment, Environmental Planning Division, LR 26:268 (February 2000), LR 26:2464 (November 2000), LR 27:291 (March 2001), LR 27:706 (May 2001), LR 29:

§109. Definitions

For all purposes of these rules and regulations, the terms defined in this Chapter shall have the following meanings, unless the context of use clearly indicates otherwise.

* * *

Hazardous Waste—a solid waste, as defined in this Section, is a hazardous waste if:

1. - 4.a. …

b.i. Except as otherwise provided in Clause 4.b.ii, Subparagraph 4.f, or Paragraph 6 of this definition, any solid waste generated from the treatment, storage, or disposal of a hazardous waste, including any sludge, spill residue, ash, emission control dust, or leachate (but not including precipitation runoff) is a hazardous waste. (However, materials that are reclaimed from solid waste and that are used beneficially are not solid wastes and hence are not hazardous wastes under this provision unless the reclaimed material is burned for energy recovery or used in a manner constituting disposal.)

4.b.ii. – e. …

f. A hazardous waste that is listed in LAC 33:V.4901 solely because it exhibits one or more characteristics of ignitability as defined under LAC 33:V.4903.B, corrosivity as defined under LAC 33:V.4903.C, or reactivity as defined under LAC 33:V.4903.D is not a hazardous waste if the waste no longer exhibits any characteristic of hazardous waste identified in LAC 33:V.4903. The exclusion also pertains to any mixture of a solid waste and a hazardous waste listed in LAC 33:V.4901 solely because it exhibits the

characteristics of ignitability, corrosivity, or reactivity, as regulated under Subparagraph 2.c of this definition, and any solid waste generated from treating, storing, or disposing of a hazardous waste listed in LAC 33:V.4901 solely because it exhibits the characteristics of ignitability, corrosivity, or reactivity, as regulated under Clause 4.b.i of this definition. Wastes excluded under this Subparagraph are subject to LAC 33:V.Chapter 22 (as applicable), even if they no longer exhibit a characteristic at the point of land disposal. Any mixture of a solid waste excluded from regulation under LAC 33:V.105.D.2.h and a hazardous waste listed in LAC 33:V.Chapter 49 solely because it exhibits one or more of the characteristics of ignitability, corrosivity, or reactivity, as regulated under Subparagraph 2.d of this definition, is not a hazardous waste if the mixture no longer exhibits any characteristic of hazardous waste identified in LAC 33:V.Chapter 49 for which such hazardous waste was listed.

4.g. – 6.b. …

* * *

Solid Waste—

1.a. – 3.b.ii. …

c. *reclaimed*—materials noted with an "*" in column 3 of Table 1 in this Chapter are solid wastes when reclaimed (except as provided under LAC 33:V.105.D.1.p). Materials noted with a "---" in column 3 of Table 1 are not solid wastes when reclaimed ~~(except as provided under LAC 33:V.105.D.1.p)~~ ;

3.d. – Table 1. …

* * *

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 30:2180 et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Environmental Quality, Office of Solid and Hazardous Waste, Hazardous Waste Division, LR 10:200 (March 1984), amended LR 10:496 (July 1984), LR 11:1139 (December 1985), LR 12:319 (May 1986), LR 13:84 (February 1987), LR 13:433 (August 1987), LR 13:651 (November 1987), LR 14:790, 791 (November 1988), LR 15:378 (May 1989), LR 15:737 (September 1989), LR 16:218 (March 1990), LR 16:220 (March 1990), LR 16:399 (May 1990), LR 16:614 (July 1990), LR 16:683 (August 1990), LR 17:362 (April 1991), LR 17:478 (May 1991), LR 18:723 (July 1992), LR 18:1375 (December 1992), repromulgated by the Office of Solid and Hazardous Waste, Hazardous Waste Division, LR 19:626 (May 1993), amended by the Office of Solid and Hazardous Waste, Hazardous Waste Division, LR 20:1000 (September 1994), LR 20:1109 (October 1994), LR 21:266 (March 1995), LR 21:944 (September 1995), LR 22:814 (September 1996), LR 23:564 (May 1997), amended by the Office of Waste Services, Hazardous Waste Division, LR 24:655 (April 1998), LR 24:1101 (June 1998), LR 24:1688 (September 1998), LR 25:433 (March 1999), repromulgated LR 25:853 (May 1999), amended by the Office of Environmental Assessment, Environmental Planning Division, LR 26:269 (February 2000), LR 26:2465 (November 2000), LR 27:291 (March 2001), LR 27:708 (May 2001), LR 28:999 (May 2002), LR 28:1191 (June 2002), LR 29:

Chapter 3. General Conditions for Treatment, Storage, and Disposal Facility Permits

§321.Modification of Permits

A. – C.10. …

a. Facility owners or operators must have complied with the Notification of Intent to Comply (NIC) requirements of 40 CFR 63.1210 that were in effect prior to ~~May 14, 2001~~ October 11, 2000 (see 40 CFR 63, revised as of July 1~~0~~, 2000) in order to request a permit modification under this Section.

C.10.b. …

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 30:2180 et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Environmental Quality, Office of Solid and Hazardous Waste, Hazardous Waste Division, LR 10:200 (March 1984), amended LR 13:433 (August 1987), LR 15:378 (May 1989), LR 16:614 (July 1990), LR 18:1375 (December 1992), LR 20:1000 (September 1994), LR 21:266 (March 1995), LR 21:944 (September 1995), amended by the Office of Waste Services, Hazardous Waste Division, LR 24:1691 (September 1998), LR 25:435 (March 1999), amended by the Office of Environmental Assessment, Environmental Planning Division, LR 26:2466 (November 2000), LR 28:1000 (May 2002), LR 29:

Chapter 5. Permit Application Contents

Subchapter E. Specific Information Requirements

§529. Specific Part II Information Requirements for Incinerators

Except as LAC 33:V.Chapter 31 and Subsection F of this Section provides otherwise, owners and operators of facilities that incinerate hazardous waste must fulfill the requirements of Subsection A, B, or C of this Section.

A. – E.3. …

F. When an owner or operator demonstrates compliance with the air emission standards and limitations in 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart EEE (i.e., by conducting a comprehensive performance test and submitting a notification of compliance), the requirements of this Section do not apply~~.~~, except those provisions the administrative authority determines are necessary to ensure compliance with LAC 33:V.3117.A and C if the owner or operator elects to comply with LAC 33:V.2001.A.1.a to minimize emissions of toxic compounds from startup, shutdown, and malfunction events. Nevertheless, the administrative authority may apply the provisions of this Section, on a case-by-case basis, for purposes of information collection in accordance with LAC 33:V.303.Q and 311.E.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 30:2011.D.24(a) and 30:2180 et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Environmental Quality, Office of Solid and Hazardous Waste, Hazardous Waste Division, LR 10:200 (March 1984), amended LR 10:280 (April 1984), LR 22:817 (September 1996), amended by the Office of Waste Services, Hazardous Waste Division, LR 25:2199 (November 1999), amended by the Office of Environmental Assessment, Environmental Planning Division, LR 27:292 (March 2001), LR 29:

§535. Specific Part II Information Requirements for Boilers and Industrial Furnaces Burning Hazardous Waste for Energy or Material Recovery and not for Destruction

A. – F. …

G. When an owner or operator of a cement or lightweight aggregate kiln demonstrates compliance with the air emission standards and limitations in 40 CFR ~~p~~Part 63, ~~s~~Subpart EEE (i.e., by conducting a comprehensive performance test and submitting a notification of compliance), the requirements of this Section do not apply~~.~~, except those provisions the administrative authority determines are necessary to ensure compliance with LAC 33:V.3005.E.1 and 2.c if the owner or operator elects to comply with LAC 33:V.2001.A.1.a to minimize emissions of toxic compounds from startup, shutdown, and malfunction events. Nevertheless, the administrative authority may apply the provisions of this Section, on a case-by-case basis, for purposes of information collection in accordance with LAC 33:V.303.Q and 311.E.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 30:2180 et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Environmental Quality, Office of Solid and Hazardous Waste, Hazardous Waste Division, LR 15:737 (September 1989), amended LR 18:1375 (December 1992), LR 21:266 (March 1995), LR 22:817 (September 1996), amended by the Office of Environmental Assessment, Environmental Planning Division, LR 27:292 (March 2001), LR 29:

Subchapter F. Special Forms of Permits

§537. Permits for Boiler and Industrial Furnaces Burning Hazardous Waste for Recycling Purposes Only (boilers and industrial furnaces burning hazardous waste for destruction are subject to permit requirements for incinerators)

A. – C.2. …

D. When an owner or operator of a cement or lightweight aggregate kiln demonstrates compliance with the air emission standards and limitations in 40 CFR ~~p~~Part 63, ~~s~~Subpart EEE (i.e., by conducting a comprehensive performance test and submitting a notification of compliance), the requirements of this Section do not apply~~.~~, except those provisions the administrative authority determines are necessary to ensure compliance with LAC

33:V.3005.E.1 and 2.c if the owner or operator elects to comply with LAC 33:V.2001.A.1.a to minimize emissions of toxic compounds from startup, shutdown, and malfunction events. Nevertheless, the administrative authority may apply the provisions of this Section, on a case-by-case basis, for purposes of information collection in accordance with LAC 33:V.303.Q and 311.E.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 30:2180 et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Environmental Quality, Office of Solid and Hazardous Waste, Hazardous Waste Division, LR 15:737 (September 1989), amended LR 18:1375 (December 1992), LR 21:266 (March 1995), LR 22:818 (September 1996), LR 22:832 (September 1996), amended by the Office of Waste Services, Hazardous Waste Division, LR 24:657 (April 1998), amended by the Office of Environmental Assessment, Environmental Planning Division, LR 26:2468 (November 2000), LR 27:292 (March 2001), LR 29:

Chapter 20. Integration with Maximum Achievable Control Technology (MACT) Standards

§2001. Options for Incinerators and Cement and Lightweight Aggregate Kilns to Minimize Emissions from Startup, Shutdown, and Malfunction Events

NOTE: This Chapter is written in a special format to make it easier to understand the regulatory requirements. Like other department regulations, this establishes enforceable legal requirements. For this Chapter, I and you refer to the owner/operator.

A. Facilities with Existing Permits

1. Revisions to Permit Conditions after Documenting Compliance with MACT. The owner or operator of a RCRA-permitted incinerator, cement kiln, or lightweight aggregate kiln may request that the administrative authority address permit conditions that minimize emissions from startup, shutdown, and malfunction events under any of the following options when requesting removal of permit conditions that are no longer applicable according to LAC 33:V.3105.B and LAC 33:V.3001.B.

a. Retain Relevant Permit Conditions. Under this option, the administrative authority will:

i. retain permit conditions that address releases during startup, shutdown, and malfunction events, including releases from emergency safety vents, as these events are defined in the facility's startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan required under 40 CFR 63.1206(c)(2); and

ii. specify that these permit conditions apply only when the facility is operating under its startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan.

b. Revise Relevant Permit Requirements

i. Under this option, the administrative authority will:

(a). identify a subset of relevant existing permit requirements, or develop alternative permit requirements, that ensure emissions of toxic compounds are minimized from startup, shutdown, and malfunction events, including releases from emergency

safety vents, based on review of information including the source's startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan, design, and operating history; and

(b). retain or add these permit requirements to the permit to apply only when the facility is operating under its startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan.

ii. Changes That May Significantly Increase Emissions

(a). You must notify the administrative authority in writing of changes to the startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan or changes to the design of the source that may significantly increase emissions of toxic compounds from startup, shutdown, or malfunction events, including releases from emergency safety vents. You must notify the administrative authority of such changes within five days of making such changes. You must identify in the notification recommended revisions to permit conditions necessary as a result of the changes to ensure that emissions of toxic compounds are minimized during these events.

(b). The administrative authority may revise permit conditions as a result of these changes to ensure that emissions of toxic compounds are minimized during startup, shutdown, or malfunction events, including releases from emergency safety vents either upon permit renewal or, if warranted, by modifying the permit under LAC 33:V.323.B.2.c or LAC 33:V.321.C.

c. Remove Permit Conditions. Under this option:

i. you must document that the startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan required under 40 CFR 63.1206(c)(2) has been approved by the administrator under 40 CFR 63.1206(c)(2)(ii)(B); and

ii. the administrative authority will remove permit conditions that are no longer applicable according to LAC 33:V.3105.B and LAC 33:V.3001.B.

2. Addressing Permit Conditions Upon Permit Reissuance. The owner or operator of an incinerator, cement kiln, or lightweight aggregate kiln that has conducted a comprehensive performance test and submitted to the administrator a Notification of Compliance documenting compliance with the standards of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart EEE may request in the application to reissue the permit for the combustion unit that the administrative authority control emissions from startup, shutdown, and malfunction events under any of the following options.

a. RCRA Option A. Under this option, the administrative authority will:

i. include, in the permit, requirements that ensure compliance with LAC 33:V.3117.B and C or LAC 33:V.3005.E.1 and 2.c to minimize emissions of toxic compounds from startup, shutdown, and malfunction events, including releases from emergency safety vents; and

ii. specify that these permit requirements apply only when the facility is operating under its startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan.

b. RCRA Option B

i. Under this option, the administrative authority will:

(a). include, in the permit, conditions that ensure emissions of toxic compounds are minimized from startup, shutdown, and malfunction events, including releases from emergency safety vents, based on review of information including the source's startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan, design, and operating history; and

(b). specify that these permit requirements apply only when the facility is operating under its startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan.

ii. Changes That May Significantly Increase Emissions

(a). You must notify the administrative authority in writing of changes to the startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan or changes to the design of the source that may significantly increase emissions of toxic compounds from startup, shutdown, or malfunction events, including releases from emergency safety vents. You must notify the administrative authority of such changes within five days of making such changes. You must identify in the notification recommended revisions to permit conditions necessary as a result of the changes to ensure that emissions of toxic compounds are minimized during these events.

(b). The administrative authority may revise permit conditions as a result of these changes to ensure that emissions of toxic compounds are minimized during startup, shutdown, or malfunction events, including releases from emergency safety vents either upon permit renewal or, if warranted, by modifying the permit under LAC 33:V.323.B.2.c or LAC 33:V.321.C.

c. CAA Option. Under this option:

i. you must document that the startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan required under 40 CFR 63.1206(c)(2) has been approved by the administrator under 40 CFR 63.1206(c)(2)(ii)(B); and

ii. the administrative authority will remove permit conditions that are no longer applicable under LAC 33:V.3105.B and LAC 33:V.3001.B.

B. Interim Status Facilities

1. Interim Status Operations. In compliance with LAC 33:V.4513 and LAC 33:V.3001.B, the owner or operator of an incinerator, cement kiln, or lightweight aggregate kiln that is operating under the interim status standards of LAC 33:V.Chapters 30 and 43 may control emissions of toxic compounds during startup, shutdown, and malfunction events under either of the following options after conducting a comprehensive performance test and submitting to the administrator a Notification of Compliance documenting compliance with the standards of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart EEE.

a. RCRA Option. Under this option, you must continue to comply with the interim status emission standards and operating requirements of LAC 33:V.Chapters 30 and 43 relevant to control of emissions from startup, shutdown, and malfunction events. Those standards and requirements apply only during startup, shutdown, and malfunction events.

b. CAA Option. Under this option, you are exempt from the interim status standards of LAC 33:V.Chapters 30 and 43 relevant to control of emissions of toxic compounds during startup, shutdown, and malfunction events upon submission of written notification and documentation to the administrative authority that the startup, shutdown, and malfunction plan required under 40 CFR 63.1206(c)(2) has been approved by the administrator under 40 CFR 63.1206(c)(2)(ii)(B).

2. Operations Under a Subsequent RCRA Permit. When an owner or operator of an incinerator, cement kiln, or lightweight aggregate kiln that is operating under the interim status standards of LAC 33:V.Chapters 30 and 43 submits a RCRA permit application, the owner or operator may request that the administrative authority control emissions from startup, shutdown, and malfunction events under any of the options provided by Subparagraph A.2.a, b, or c of this Section.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 30:2180 et seq.
HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Environmental Quality, Office of Environmental Assessment, Environmental Planning Division, LR 29:

Chapter 22. Prohibitions on Land Disposal

Subchapter A. Land Disposal Restrictions

§2219. Waste Specific Prohibitions – Inorganic Chemical Wastes

A. Effective May 20, 2002, the wastes specified in 40 CFR Part 261 as EPA Hazardous Waste Numbers K176, K177, and K178, soil and debris contaminated with these wastes, radioactive wastes mixed with these wastes, and soil and debris contaminated with radioactive wastes mixed with these wastes are prohibited from land disposal.

B. The requirements of Subsection A of this Section do not apply if:

1. the wastes meet the applicable treatment standards specified in LAC 33:V.2223 and Table 2 of this Chapter;

2. persons have been granted an exemption from a prohibition in accordance with a petition under LAC 33:V.2241, with respect to those wastes and units covered by the petition;

3. the wastes meet the applicable treatment standards established in accordance with a petition granted under LAC 33:V.2231;

4. hazardous debris has met the treatment standards in LAC 33:V.2223 or the alternative treatment standards in LAC 33:V.2230; or

5. persons have been granted an extension to the effective date of a prohibition in accordance with LAC 33:V.2239, with respect to those wastes covered by the extension.

C. To determine whether a hazardous waste identified in this Section exceeds the applicable treatment standards specified in LAC 33:V.2223, the initial generator must test a sample of the waste extract or the entire waste, depending on whether the treatment standards are expressed as concentrations in the waste extract or the waste, or the generator may use knowledge of the waste. If the waste contains regulated constituents in excess of the applicable levels in LAC 33:V.2223 and Table 2 of this Chapter, the waste is prohibited from land disposal, and all requirements of this Chapter are applicable, except as otherwise specified.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 30:2180 et seq.
HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Environmental Quality, Office of Environmental Assessment, Environmental Planning Division, LR 29:

Appendix

Table 2. Treatment Standards for Hazardous Wastes

		Regulated Hazardous Constituent	Wastewaters	Non-wastewaters

Waste Code	Waste Description and Treatment/Regulatory Subcategory[1]	Common Name	CAS[2] Number	Concentration in mg/l[3]; or Technology Code[4]	Concentration in mg/kg[5] unless noted as "mg/l TCLP" or Technology Code[4]
* * *					
[See Prior Text in D001 – K175]					
K176	Baghouse filters from the production of antimony oxide, including filters from the production of intermediates (e.g., antimony metal or crude antimony oxide).	Antimony	7440-36-0	1.9	1.15 mg/l TCLP
		Arsenic	7440-38-2	1.4	5.0 mg/l TCLP
		Cadmium	7440-43-9	0.69	0.11 mg/l TCLP
		Lead	7439-92-1	0.69	0.75 mg/l TCLP
		Mercury	7439-97-6	0.15	0.025 mg/l TCLP
K177	Slag from the production of antimony oxide that is speculatively accumulated or disposed, including slag from the production of intermediates (e.g., antimony metal or crude antimony oxide).	Antimony	7440-36-0	1.9	1.15 mg/l TCLP
		Arsenic	7440-38-2	1.4	5.0 mg/l TCLP
		Lead	7439-92-1	0.69	0.75 mg/l TCLP

K178	Residues from manufacturing and manufacturing-site storage of ferric chloride from acids formed during the production of titanium dioxide using the chloride-ilmenite process.	1,2,3,4,6,7,8-Heptachlorodibenzo-*p*-dioxin (1,2,3,4,6,7,8-HpCDD)	35822-39-4	0.000035 or CMBST[11]	0.0025 or CMBST[11]
		1,2,3,4,6,7,8-Heptachlorodibenzofuran (1,2,3,4,6,7,8-HpCDF)	67562-39-4	0.000035 or CMBST[11]	0.0025 or CMBST[11]
		1,2,3,4,7,8,9-Heptachlorodibenzofuran (1,2,3,4,7,8,9-HpCDF)	55673-89-7	0.000035 or CMBST[11]	0.0025 or CMBST[11]
		HxCDDs (All Hexachlorodibenzo-*p*-dioxins)	34465-46-8	0.000063 or CMBST[11]	0.001 or CMBST[11]
		HxCDFs (All Hexachlorodibenzofurans)	55684-94-1	0.000063 or CMBST[11]	0.001 or CMBST[11]
		1,2,3,4,6,7,8,9-Octachlorodibenzo-*p*-dioxin (OCDD)	3268-87-9	0.000063 or CMBST[11]	0.005 or CMBST[11]
		1,2,3,4,6,7,8,9-Octachlorodibenzofuran (OCDF)	39001-02-0	0.000063 or CMBST[11]	0.005 or CMBST[11]
		PeCDDs (All Pentachlorodibenzo-*p*-dioxins)	36088-22-9	0.000063 or CMBST[11]	0.001 or CMBST[11]
		PeCDFs (All Pentachlorodibenzofurans)	30402-15-4	0.000035 or CMBST[11]	0.001 or CMBST[11]
		TCDDs (All tetrachlorodibenzo-*p*-dioxins)	41903-57-5	0.000063 or CMBST[11]	0.001 or CMBST[11]
		TCDFs (All tetrachlorodibenzofurans)	55722-27-5	0.000063 or CMBST[11]	0.001 or CMBST[11]

		Thallium	7440-28-0	1.4	0.20 mg/l TCLP
* * *					
[See Prior Text in P001 – U411]					

Notes 1 – 12 …

NOTE: NA means not applicable.

Chapter 26. Corrective Action Management Units and Special Provisions for Cleanup

§2603. Corrective Action Management Units (CAMUs)

A. – E.4.a.ii. …

iii. The administrative authority may also designate other constituents as principal hazardous constituents that the administrative authority determines pose a risk to human health and the environment substantially higher than the cleanup levels or goals at the site.

E.4.b. – K. …

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 30:2180 et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Environmental Quality, Office of Environmental Assessment, Environmental Planning Division, LR 28:1192 (June 2002), amended LR 29:

Chapter 30. Hazardous Waste Burned in Boilers and Industrial Furnaces

§3001. Applicability

A. The regulations of this Chapter apply to hazardous waste burned for energy or material recovery in a boiler or industrial furnace (as defined in LAC 33:V.109) irrespective of the purpose of burning or processing, except as provided by ~~LAC 33:V.3001.~~ Subsections B-D, G, and ~~F~~ H of this Section. In this Chapter, the term "burn" means burning for energy recovery or destruction, or processing for materials recovery or as an ingredient. The emissions standards of LAC 33:V.3009-3015 apply to facilities operating under interim status or under a hazardous waste permit as specified in LAC 33:V.3005 and 3007.

B. Integration of the MACT Standards

1. Except as provided by Paragraph B.2 of this Section, the standards of this Chapter no longer apply when an affected source demonstrates compliance with the maximum achievable control technology (MACT) requirements of 40 CFR P~~p~~art 63, S~~s~~ubpart EEE by conducting a comprehensive performance test and submitting to the administrative

authority a notification of compliance under 40 CFR 63.1207(j) and 63.1210~~(d)~~(b) documenting compliance with the requirements of 40 CFR Part 63, S~~s~~ubpart EEE ~~of 40 CFR 63~~. Nevertheless, even after this demonstration of compliance with the MACT standards, RCRA permit conditions that were based on the standards of ~~LAC 33:V.Chapter 30~~ this Chapter will continue to be in effect until they are removed from the permit or the permit is terminated or revoked, unless the permit expressly provides otherwise.

2. The following standards continue to apply:

a. if the owner or operator elects to comply with LAC 33:V.2001.A.1.a to minimize emissions of toxic compounds from startup, shutdown, and malfunction events, LAC 33:V.3005.E.1, requiring operations in accordance with the operating requirements specified in the permit at all times that hazardous waste is in the unit, and LAC 33:V.3005.E.2.c, requiring compliance with the emission standards and operating requirements during startup and shutdown if hazardous waste is in the combustion chamber, except for particular hazardous wastes. These provisions apply only during startup, shutdown, and malfunction events;

~~a~~ b. the closure requirements of LAC 33:V.3005.I and 3007.L;

~~b~~ c. the standards for direct transfer of LAC 33:V.3023;

~~c~~ d. the standards for regulation of residues of LAC 33:V.3025; and

~~d~~ e. the applicable requirements of LAC 33:V.901, 905, 907, 909, ~~and~~ Chapters 15, 17 (Subchapters B and C), 33, 35, 37, and 43 (Subchapters A – G, R, and V), ~~and~~ 4301.A – C, G, and I, and 4306.

C. – D.2.b …

3. To be exempt from LAC 33:V.3005-3023, an owner or operator of a lead or nickel-chromium or mercury recovery furnace~~,~~ (except for owners or operators of lead recovery furnaces subject to regulation under the Secondary Lead Smelting NESHAP~~,~~) or a metal recovery furnace that burns baghouse bags used to capture metallic dusts emitted by steel manufacturing must provide a one-time written notice to the administrative authority identifying each hazardous waste burned, specifying whether the owner or operator claims an exemption for each waste under Paragraph D.1 or 3 of this Section. The owner or operator must comply with the requirements of Paragraph D.1 of this Section for those wastes claimed to be exempt under that Section and must comply with the requirements below for those wastes claimed to be exempt under this Section.

D.3.a. – H. …

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 30:2180 et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Environmental Quality, Office of Solid and Hazardous Waste, Hazardous Waste Division, LR 18:1375 (December 1992), amended LR 21:266 (March 1995), LR 21:944 (September 1995), LR 22:821 (September 1996), LR 22:835 (September 1996), amended by the Office of Environmental Assessment, Environmental Planning Division, LR 25:1466 (August 1999), LR 27:297 (March 2001), LR 27:712 (May 2001), LR 29:

Chapter 31. Incinerators

§3105. Applicability

A. - B. …

1. Except as provided by Paragraphs B.2, 3, and 4 of this Section, the standards of this Subsection no longer apply when an owner or operator demonstrates compliance with the maximum achievable control technology (MACT) requirements of 40 CFR ~~p~~Part 63, ~~s~~Subpart EEE by conducting a comprehensive performance test and submitting to the administrative authority a notification of compliance under 40 CFR 63.1207(j) and 63.1210~~(d)~~(b) documenting compliance with the requirements of 40 CFR Part 63, ~~s~~Subpart EEE ~~of 40 CFR 63~~. Nevertheless, even after this demonstration of compliance with the MACT standards, RCRA permit conditions that were based on the standards of LAC 33:V.901, 905, 907, and Chapters 15 - 21, 23 – 29, and 31-37 will continue to be in effect until they are removed from the permit or the permit is terminated or revoked, unless the permit expressly provides otherwise.

2. …

3. The particulate matter standard of LAC 33:V.3111.A.4 remains in effect for incinerators that elect to comply with the alternative to the particulate matter standard of 40 CFR 63.1206(b)(14).

4. The following requirements remain in effect for startup, shutdown, and malfunction events if the owner or operator elects to comply with LAC 33:V.2001.A.1.a to minimize emissions of toxic compounds from these events:

a. LAC 33:V.3117.A, requiring that an incinerator operate in accordance with operating requirements specified in the permit; and

b. LAC 33:V.3117.C, requiring compliance with the emission standards and operating requirements during startup and shutdown if hazardous waste is in the combustion chamber, except for particular hazardous wastes.

C. – Table 1.Footnote 1. …

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 30:2180 et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Environmental Quality, Office of Solid and Hazardous Waste, Hazardous Waste Division, LR 10:200 (March 1984), amended LR 11:1139 (December 1985), LR 13:433 (August 1987), LR 14:424 (July 1988), LR 15:737 (September 1989), LR 16:399 (May 1990), LR 18:1256 (November 1992), LR 18:1375 (December 1992), LR 20:1000 (September 1994), LR 21:944 (September 1995), LR 22:835 (September 1996), amended by the Office of Waste Services, Hazardous Waste Division, LR 24:318 (February 1998), LR 24:681 (April 1998), LR 24:1741 (September 1998), LR 25:479 (March 1999), amended by the Office of Environmental Assessment, Environmental Planning Division, LR 27:301 (March 2001), LR 28:1004 (May 2002), LR 29:

§3115. Incinerator Permits for New or Modified Facilities

A. – D. …

E. When an owner or operator demonstrates compliance with the air emission standards and limitations in 40 CFR ~~p~~Part 63, ~~s~~Subpart EEE (i.e., by conducting a comprehensive performance test and submitting a notification of compliance), the requirements of this Section do not apply~~.~~, except those provisions the administrative authority determines are necessary to ensure compliance with LAC 33:V.3117.A and C if the owner or operator elects to comply with LAC 33:V.2001.A.1.a to minimize emissions of toxic compounds from startup, shutdown, and malfunction events. Nevertheless, the administrative authority may apply the provisions of this Section, on a case-by-case basis, for purposes of information collection in accordance with LAC 33:V.303.Q and 311.E.

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 30:2180 et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Environmental Quality, Office of Solid and Hazardous Waste, Hazardous Waste Division, LR 10:200 (March 1984), amended LR 10:496 (July 1984), LR 16:614 (July 1990), LR 18:1256 (November 1992), LR 22:828 (September 1996), LR 22:835 (September 1996), amended by the Office of Waste Services, Hazardous Waste Division, LR 24:683 (April 1998), amended by the Office of Environmental Assessment, Environmental Planning Division, LR 26:2484 (November 2000), LR 27:302 (March 2001), LR 29:

Chapter 43. Interim Status

Subchapter N. Incinerators

§4513. Applicability

A. - B. …

1. Except as provided by Paragraphs B.2 and 3 of this Section, the standards of this Chapter no longer apply when an owner or operator demonstrates compliance with the maximum achievable control technology (MACT) requirements of 40 CFR ~~p~~Part 63, ~~s~~Subpart EEE by conducting a comprehensive performance test and submitting to the administrative authority a notification of compliance under 40 CFR 63.1207(j) and 63.1210~~(d)~~(b) documenting compliance with the requirements of 40 CFR Part 63, ~~s~~Subpart EEE ~~of 40 CFR 63~~.

2. The following requirements continue to apply even where the owner or operator has demonstrated compliance with the MACT requirements of 40 CFR Part 63, ~~s~~Subpart EEE, LAC 33:V.4521 (closure), and the applicable requirements of LAC 33:V.4301.A - C, G, and I, 4306, and Chapter 43 (Subchapters A – G, R, and V).

3. LAC 33:V.4517.A, generally prohibiting burning of hazardous waste during startup and shutdown, remains in effect if the owner or operator elects to comply with LAC 33:V.2001.B.1.a to minimize emissions of toxic compounds from startup and shutdown.

C. – C.4. …

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 30:2180 et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Environmental Quality, Office of Solid and Hazardous Waste, Hazardous Waste Division, LR 15:737 (September 1989), amended LR 16:220 (March 1990), LR 18:1375 (December 1992), LR 20:1000 (September 1994), amended by the Office of Environmental Assessment, Environmental Planning Division, LR 27:303 (March 2001), LR 29:

Chapter 49. Lists of Hazardous Wastes

§4901. Category I Hazardous Wastes

A. – C. …

Table 2. Hazardous Wastes from Specific Sources

Industry and EPA Hazardous Waste Number	Hazard Code	Hazardous Waste
* * *		
[See Prior Text in Wood Preservation, K001 – Inorganic Chemicals, K106]		
K176	(E)	Baghouse filters from the production of antimony oxide, including filters from the production of intermediates (e.g., antimony metal or crude antimony oxide).
K177	(T)	Slag from the production of antimony accumulated or disposed, including slag from the production of intermediates (e.g., antimony metal or crude antimony oxide).
K178	(T)	Residues from manufacturing-site storage of ferric chloride from acids formed during the production of titanium dioxide using the chloride-ilmenite process.
* * *		
[See Prior Text in Pesticides, K031 – Coking, K148]		

D. – G. …

Table 6. Table of Constituents that Serve as a Basis for Listing Hazardous Waste
* * * [See Prior Text in F001 – K175, Mercury]
EPA Hazardous Waste Number K176
Arsenic
Lead
EPA Hazardous Waste Number K177
Antimony
EPA Hazardous Waste Number K178
Thallium

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 30:2180 et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Environmental Quality, LR 10:200 (March 1984), amended LR 10:496 (July 1984), LR 11:1139 (December 1985), LR 12:320 (May 1986), LR 13:84 (February 1987), LR 13:433 (August 1987), LR 14:426 (July 1988), LR 14:790 (November 1988), LR 15:182 (March 1989), LR 16:47 (January 1990), LR 16:220 (March 1990), LR 16:614 (July 1990), LR 16:1057 (December 1990), LR 17:369 (April 1991), LR 17:478 (May 1991), LR 17:658 (July 1991), LR 18:723 (July 1992), LR 18:1256 (November 1992), LR 18:1375 (December 1992), LR 20:1000 (September 1994), LR 21:266 (March 1995), LR 21:944 (September 1995), LR 22:829 (September 1996), LR 22:840 (September 1996), amended by the Office of Waste Services, Hazardous Waste Division, LR 23:1522 (November 1997), LR 24:321 (February 1998), LR 24:686 (April 1998), LR 24:1754 (September 1998), LR 25:487 (March 1999), amended by the Office of Environmental Assessment, Environmental Planning Division, LR 27:304 (March 2001), LR 27:715 (May 2001), LR 28:1009 (May 2002), LR 29:

§4903. Category II Hazardous Wastes

A. – E. …

1. A solid waste (except manufactured gas plant waste) exhibits the characteristic of toxicity if, using the Toxicity Characteristic Leaching Procedure, Method 1311 described in "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods," EPA Publication SW-846, as incorporated by reference at LAC 33:V.110, the extract from a representative sample of the waste contains any of the contaminants listed in Paragraph E.2.Table 5 of this Section at the concentration equal to or greater than the respective value given in that table. Where the waste contains less than 0.5 percent filterable solids, the waste itself, after filtering using the methodology outlined in Method 1311, is considered to be the extract for the purposes of this Section.

E.2. – F. …

AUTHORITY NOTE: Promulgated in accordance with R.S. 30:2180 et seq.

HISTORICAL NOTE: Promulgated by the Department of Environmental Quality, Office of Solid and Hazardous Waste, Hazardous Waste Division, LR 10:200 (March 1984), amended LR 10:496 (July 1984), LR 16:1057 (December 1990), LR 17:369 (April 1991), LR 18:723 (July 1992), LR 18:1256 (November 1992), LR 22:829 (September 1996), amended by the Office of Environmental Assessment, Environmental Planning Division, LR 29: